## One Times The Dispatra

DAILY-SEELY-SUNDAY.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1907.

This life is but a womb wherein we are shaping to be born in the next.—Lowell.

#### Mr. Lynch's Grand Scheme.

The proposal to change our well three such schools in different parts of the city, instead of one great central school, seems to The Times-Dispatch to he most unwise. It is certainly at variance with modern ideas of educational progress. For the past several years, the cry throughout the school disricts of Virginia has been concentration. In many instances where there were hood they were consolidated into one good school, and in all such cases the good

Richmond has grammar schools in all parts of the city, and the buildings are conveniently located. But there is no need for more than one high school. To would be to dissipate our means and In addition to the buildings, there would be three corps of officers and teachers, a separate equipment for each school and a triple expense all round.

Moreover, what would we do with the land we have acquired and the building plans which have been obtained after so much trouble and cost?

Let us by all means adhere to the orig inal plan and have one first-rate high school instead of three inferior ones. If Richmond has any money to spare, let paid teachers, instead of erecting thre new buildings where one is sufficient and needlessly adding to the number o teachers to be paid.

#### Train Robbery.

Sunday last, Bishop W. A. Chandler, of the Methodist Church, is reported to have said that hold-ups on railway trains were to be expected by railroad companies which water their stocks, swindle the public, and kill passengers through carelessness and greed of gold.

He is further reported to have said that the robbers who held up the Seaboard train "did not hurt anybody, but just scared them a little."

That was a most remarkable utterance from the pulpit, and we cannot believe that the slim report of the bishop's sermon does him full justice. We are sure that he did not mean to make the im pression that train robbery is a trivial offense. The train robber, like the burglar, is a murderer at heart, for he goes at his work with the determination to commit murder if he is resisted. If not why does he carry a pistol in his hand? mitted murder and in the Seshoard holdup the conductor was shot by the robber. But whether murder be committed or the robbing of a train by mas rufflans is a trying ordeal for strong men to pass through, and for women and children, especially in the dead of night, it is terrible. For these reasons the State of Wirginia has made train robbery a capital offense.

The man-who commits burglary or train robbery in this State runs his head into the halter.

## At the Point of the Bayonet.

Mr. Pollard, of the Finance Committee, says that the Passenger and Power Company will do nothing except at the point of the bayonet. But the city has the company at the point of the bayonet, and is in position to drive a hard bargain, We do not believe in the stand-and-deliver policy, but the Passenger and Power Company has made an offer which the city cannot afford to reject.

The city has a water power at the Old Pump-House which will not be utilized for pumping water when the settling basin shall have gone into operation. It then will be necessary, so we are informed to install additional pumps at the New Pump-House, and if so, electrical power will be needed to operate them. The city now lins a contract with the Passenger and Power Company to light the streets for one year. But certain members of the Council think that it would be wisfor the city to light the streets on its own account at the expiration of this contract. In order, therefore, to get a supply of electricity to operate the new pumps and to light the streets, it is pro posed to erect a municipal electrical plant at the Old Pump-House and use the water power there for generating electricity. It is claimed that the city would save large sum of money by adopting this plan and generating electricity at its own plant.

But the Passenger and Power Company mow comes forward with the following

"The receivers of the Virginia Pas-senger and Power Company agree to durnish the city of Richmond electric

current for municipal lighting and for pumping the water supply, as needed, at a price as low as it could be produced by the city at the proposed municipal electric plant, if the same were established, this cost to be arrived at by a boards of three competent and impartial experts, not in any way connected with either party. In this way the city would receive all of the benefits which could be derived from the establishment of its own plant, without making the expenditure therefor or in any way increasing the bonded debt for that purpose. This contract would be for any number of years up to ten, which the city might desire, with proper bond for faithful performance of the contract, and subject to the approval of the United States count."

Granted that it is necessary to have current for municipal lighting and for

Granted that it is necessary to have new pumps and that it is expedient and economical for the city to light the there he any saving in gathering its the current required as cheaply as the own? Would any business man in Richtrient plant in his own building, if a pri vate corporation would enter into contract to sell it to him for a term of years as cheaply as he could make it? payers of Richmond are asked to con-

#### Ugly School Buildings.

The Atlanta Georgian is making war on the "unbeautiful schools" of that city, and in so doing is doing well. "To says our contemporary, "the mere duty of going to school is one of entire sufficient unpleasantness. Having to go to such looking schools as som of the Atlanta horrors is an unkind aggravation of a stern duty. The reverse of this should be true. The duty of going to school should be made as nearly a pleasure as possible."

That is only half the story. Our schoolhouses may be made thoroughly comfortable, and yet may be entirely devoid of any ornamentation; and too frequently that is the case, even in the best of our schools. The schoolroom should be place of development, not only of the innature of the child. To that end the schoolroom should be thoroughly clean he adorned as far as means will permit famous statuary to the public schools of children took a lively interest in the contest, and it is to be hoped that this will be the beginning of a movement in the interest of school decoration which will not cease until every schoolhouse in Vir ginia has been adorned.

#### The Power of Publicity.

A Pittsburg steel millionaire who re-ntly discarded the wife of his youth, as been devoted in his attentions to a lorus girl, and the morning papers of day gave various columns to interted speculation on the time, place and obability of a wedding. Will it occur France, where the lady is now occupying a chateau which once housed a Bonaparte?—New York World.

These publications may be disgusting to many good people, and the newspapers to a man and women who are unworthy side to the story. Mr. Corey and Miss Gifman are advertised the world over. The story of their disgrace has been published far and wide, and their pictures have been held up to the public gaze, Wherever they go they known, and the people turn and look are in the public eye all the time, and Whene'er they take their walks abroad, they parale their It is a terrible punishment, but it is also a terrible warning, and the newspapers are quite willing to shoulder their responsibility. There is no terror to evildoers like publicity.

#### Overwhelming Prosperity.

According to figures recently sent ou from New York, ten years ago our yearly and we thought it a heap. Last year we mined 400,000,000 tons. In 1896 we produced duced 25,000,000 tons. Our copper output of ten years ago was 240,000,000 pounds. It is now. 900,000,000 pounds. In 1898 we dragged from the bowels of the earth minerals and mineral substances worth about \$625,-000,000. The value of our mineral produc in 1906 approximates \$2,000,000,000.

When we add to this the abundant harvests and the enormous increase in the volume of our manufactures, it is no wonder that the whole country should he clamoring for capital and that the railroads should be unable to accommodate the traffic that is crowding upon them. The question that is now troubling us is how we are to take care of our produc-We are fairly overwhelmed with prosperity. It is a unique situation.

#### Virginia Victuals.

The Midland Virginian says: "The real estate men are looking forward to the Jamestown Exposition to ward to the Jamestown Exposition to bring in many buyers. Our people who live so near this market should we seein after the chickens, eggs, lambs, should after and fruits to meet the great de demand from the influx of visitors." The Times-Dispatch has already given

this hint to the farmers of Virginia. The State will have thousands and tens of thousands of visitors this year, and they must be fed. Virginia farmers should supply the stuff. It will be profitable to them and a credit to the State. This is our exhibition year, and we want the visitors to see for themselves what deliclous foodstuffs we produce in Virginia. Let the farmers take the hint and prepare for market fresh meats and ham, egetables and fruits, to say nothing of nomemade flour and corn meal. It is rare opportunity and it should be im-

## The Vindication of Wirz.

The Times-Dispatch has taken a deep interest in the proposal to erect a monument to Captain Henry Wirz, commander of Andersonville prison.

We have shown from the record that he was innocent of the infamous charges

murdered to gratify the spite of his ene

Times-Democrat that a former enemy of the executed soldier, and a prisoner at Andersonville under Wirz's administration, intends to write what he knows of tice as he may to the memory of the man He declares that Wirz did his best with the scant means at his command to alleviate the sufferings of the troops con fined in that prison. He denies that Wirz ever refused reasonable requests made by prisoners, if in his power to comply.

Wirz does not need any vindication, for the record is sufficient; but it is gratifying has the courage and the righteousness to come forward even at this late day in defense of a brave soldier who was s cruelly slandered and slain.

Miss Claire Hanna and H. M. Hanna, Jr., niece and nephew, respectively, of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna, reently left Cleveland, O., for Thomasville, Ga., where they will be married. Their reason for going to Georgia for nuptials is that under the laws of Ohio first cousins may not marry in that State. in Virginia. Our law provides that no man sha marry his mother, grandmother, stepmother, sistor, daughter, granddaughter, half-sister, aunt, son's widow wife's daughter, or her granddaughter or stendaughter, prother's daughter, or sister's daugnter. But there is no bar in our statutes to the marriage of cous-

The Montgomery Advertiser puts to us his question:

"How about the South framing the plat-orm and naming the candidate from mong her own strong Democratic states-

We decline to be interviewed.

Writing of the unmarried woman, a lady in Harper's Bazar says: "But the married man, off the domestic hearth, remains to her as great a bugaboo as the "Bony" with whom the English children before Waterloo were frightened." Or as the Boni with whom the Gould children are frightened to this day.

The London Graphic demonstrates that champagne poured into a damp glass will go flat at once. Make your butler understand that he will lose his place if he ever fails to give you a

Marse Henry Watterson is responsible for the hpothegm that "we grow old when we stop playing." But isn't it equally true. Colonel, that we go broke unless we do?

A verse-loving judge in New York is said to read his own poetry to the pris-oners he sentences. We take it for granted that he lightens the sentence a olt on account.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish says that any wo man can dress on \$5,000 a year. Women who are now doing it on \$50 would be in-terested to have the lady to tell them

The real trouble about burglar-prossafes is that nobody knows until after wards just who the burglar was goin to be. And then he is somewhere it

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton has told the editor of the London Times, by letter, to go to the devil. If this means war, let Richmond P. Hobson make the most of it, There are \$1,000,000,000 worth of dia

Beef is so dear in many parts of Ger

many that the people are cating horses, which also is playing right into the hands of the whizz-wagon makers. J. S. Williams is quoted as saying tha

ilm to live in. Mr. Fairbanks, for his part, is willing to take a chance. It is worth nothing, however, that that

rom a Journal devoted to the interests of the medical profession The Shah's enfeebled condition is doubt ess due to the fact that the people re-

The block signal system, operated by cheap and incompetent help, is a wretched failure. But that, to be fair, is its only

A building forty-eight stories high preents certain difficulties from the stand-oint of the elevator-boy profession.

One good thing about going on the water wagon, is that it is so easy to come off again.

January is distinctly infringing une's copyright.

Now, or never, come imperfect days.

#### Religious Liberty.

Religious Liberty.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—As bearing somewhat, so far as
the American Revolution was concerned,
upon the contention which has been soing
on in your columns between the Rev. E.
Y. Mullins, of Louisville, Ky., and a
Presbyterian gentleman, signing himself
'Eldor,' I will say that the religious
affiliations of the lifty-six signers of the
Declaration of American Independence
were as follows: including Mr. Jefferson,
who at that time was a vestryman of
a parish in Albemarle, thirty-four of them
were Episcopalians; thirteen were Congregationalists; five were Presbyterians;
one was a Baptlat; one a Dutch Reformed; one a Quaker, and one a Roman one was a Baptist; one a Dutch Reform-ed; one a Quaker, and one a Roman Catholic. In addition, I will also add that it is well known that Washington was an Episcopallan. I merely mention these facts to throw some light on the subject.

Richmond, Va.

#### Words of Approval.

Words of Approval.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—I beg to congratulate you on your signal success in defeating the inductious ordinance permitting J. S. Forbes & Company to operate a slaughter-house in the heart of the city. Representing, as you did, the side of right and justice, your argument in opposition to such an ordinance was invincible and your fight a gallant one, affording additional proof that The Times-Dispatch may at all times and under all circumstances be relied on as a staunch champion of the city's rights and a strong advocate of its best interests, regardless of whom it may antagonize.

WM. H. P.

## In Michigan Society.

A delightful tea social was given Friday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Mansell, ouh talented harness maker, and a pleasant evening was had. Miss Jennle, the accomplished daughter of the house, who studied music by correspondence for a number of years, played quite a number of melodies on the gramophone, the while her mother poured the tea.—Middleport Gazstte.

# Rhymes for To-Day

Americanizing the Senate. HE SENATE, cortes, should con-

The ancient names of patriots, Cognomina that make it plain
Their owners are not polyglots:
Chat's why it welcome in my rhyme The home-grown Solon, Guggenheim,

I wish that every Senate man Who shares the legislative toll Might be a true American, indigenousest to our soil, indigenousest to our soil, And that ing body'd never hele One name pronetically spelled.

I wish the fist were all made up Of native names like Weyerhaus, Like U. S. Justice Grossercup And Isador and Oscar Straus, And, on, rd like to give a niche lo one ignaca retronovitch.

And I would like a Paprikes, A \*Roceniccioini or 2,
A You You Youssen, it you please,
A Wun Lung Lee and Dononne—
whiten native titles should therewith
exclude all foreign names like Smitt

But there! my hopes are too sublime-

I'll have to check them for a Spi The Senate's large: it takes some To make it ah American. Meantime, I welcome in my rayme The fine old name or Guggenheim.

"Pronounced "Rocky-choliy-nee," with the accent on all the syllables.
H. S. H.

#### MERELY JOKING.

"Does the office ever seek the man?" "Oc-casionally," answered Senator Sorghum. "But when it does you will usually find that the sal-ary attached to it is only nominal."—Washing-ton Star.

His Unsociability.

"When Borroughs first came into the neighborhood fie was quite sociable, but now he want to keep everyobdy at a distance" "Naturally everybody is a creditor of his now."—Philadel-

Going Down.

"Why are you laughing, father?" asked the daughter, "Vam laughing," chuckled the old man, "because your phonograph is going again." "But you generally rave when you hear it going?" "Yes, but this time it is going down the air shaft. I just tossed it out of the window."—Chicago News.

After the Plutocrats.

First Millionaire: "Hard lines these days." Second Millionaire: "Yes; our relatives are waiting for us to die to get our money, and the rest of the world doesn't want to wait that long."-New York Sun.

"Your cheek is so nice and smooth-it doesn't scratch a bit," the fair maid whispered, nest ling closer, "Er-yes, of course," he said, a look of cold suspicion dawning in his eyes. merican Spectator.

"Yes, he has one claim to fame," "What's that?" "He was a member of a grand jury that didn't ladict the Standard Oil Company." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHERS.

T is an iteritable inference that the low would have been larger if Congress ha ild have been larger if Congress had ded to the importunities of the poli-who wanted a government loan of s for San Francisco.—Seattle Post-In-

Further properly awaits the legal prof-sion. Young Mr. Thaw's family will spe-half a million foliars to show that the episo-at Madison Sqiaro Garden was merely a m take of judgment—indianapolis News.

Zion City is besded for the Bankrupte Courts—a case of prophet and loss.—Washing ton Herald, . . .

The costliness of 1905 to the railroads of the country lies as in the results of legisla-ion or litigation, but in the loss of men like spencer and Casser.—Now York Mail.

It seems to be a ead heat between Presiden Castro Ind the Sha of Persia as to which can die the longer without falling into the hands of the undertaker.—Kansas City Jour-nal.

# COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.

Changing Railroa Schedules.

There should be a State law not allowing a railroad to chang its schedule until a copy of the proposed cange has been filed with the State Corporation Commission, has been avorably passed upon by that body, and ten days notice has been given by posters publicly displayed in every station of the railroad making the change.—Hirrisonburg Times.

the end in view if securing some concerted action in near stare.—Fredericksburg Free

action in near Lance.

Good Roads Argiment.

The Spitting Dager.

The Spitting Dager.

Tuberculesis is shouse disease. The germs do not thrive in the sunlight and the air, nor can drugs in thenblives cure consumption. It is a question of spabline and pure air, hence the "open air treament," and a healthy and nutritious diet. These simple have of health should be known perywhere. And all men, for the welfare of jemselves and their fellows, should strive to aits the unclean practice of spitting everywher—Mansassas Journal. The Boiling Pct.

The Boiling Pct.

The pot continue to boil at Williamsburg over the hospital juddle. Already \$12,000 of the State's monophase been spent or practically thrown in the fir in an effort to right alleged errors of magement, all of which the investigation show might have been saived in those in charg of the hospital when the trouble began hadhown wisdom. But smouldering hatred an other disingenious causes have intensited, all brought about conditions which must reflect upon the plan of hospital management verydeoply in the State, and cause the public wonder whether, if possible, the Legislatu should not wipe out much of it, or make rical changes in the whole system.—Stauntonspectator.

The Longial Califate. The Logical Calidate.

The Logical Calidate.

Hon. William Bryan has practically declared that he wild accept another nomination at the han of the Democratic party. The mass of themers have already declared him the nomines We want to see the Democracy go into theext fight clean of any entanglements within trust magnates and his corporation inter. Mr. Bryan is therefore the logical leads but we want to see the South take its futful position in the next campaign.—Easter Shore Herald.

# PERSON AND GENERAL

The criss of thalgerian locust yield a rich oil, which hurasoil.

The average a of persons arrested in New York city in 10 was twenty-three years.

New York is from thought of as a manufacturing city, at it has 50.324 manufacturing catabilishits.

The Southern citie Railroad Company has bought in San yandsee a lot on which it will erect at one \$250,000 railroad hospital.

Teachers' salas in the New York public schools vary fre the minimum of \$300 annually to the minimum of \$300 annually to the chosen as county treas-Five women to chosen as county treasurers in Idaho the recent election and seventeen women county superintendents of schools.

William M. Cor, the new American Min-ister to Spain, alled from New York for his post on Wessday on the steamer Kroon-land. With Russian riare concealed in the hollow rims of the wh of his mofor car, a smug-sler has been teeted crossing the Russo-Austrian trout(assar Cracowa; WHAT FRANCE HAS DONE

From week to week the readers of the Outlook have been informed of all the important phases of the great condition. The last four years has been going on in France.

Not since the French Revolution and the establishment of the Third Republic has France taken a step so important international obligation? It is not difficult to the condition of the state.

state.

In doing this has France violated an infernational obligation? It is not difficult to answer this question both from the standpoint of ethics and of international law. The concordat was an agreement made between Napoleon I. and the Pops in 1801, with reference to the status of the Catholic Church in France. There is not a clause in it that indicates that it was in the nature of a porportial contract. Indeed, there is a France taken a step so important her national life. The magnitude of he event can scarcely be overestimated. Freat principles are involved which were ong since settled in our own land, and long since settled in our own land, and we believe settled rightly and finally. No people are in a better position to judge dispassionately the situation in France than the American people, and none are more interested in knowing what has taken place. The value set upon American public opinion is seen in the efforts which are being made to influence it. France has been charged with indicates that it was in the nature of:
porportual contract. Indeed, there is clause which indicates the contrary
It was provided that if at any time th
successor of the First Consul should no
be a Catholic, there should be a new he efforts which are being made to mind the efforts which are bas been charged with agreement.

be a Catholic, there should be a catholic, there should be agreement.

In refusing to regard the Pope any a foreign potentiale, France the violation of international obligations, with the repudiation of a national debt, with irreligion and blasphemy. How much of this is true? What has France really done? In answering this question some things must be kept clearly in mind.

In refusing to regard the Pope any longer as a foreign potentate, France has taken a step which Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel took for Italy years ago, in spite of Napoleon III. At the last Hague Conference the existence of the Pope as a sovereign was not even recognized. France may well chim that it could not recognize the sovereignty of the Pope, because every vestige of it is gone. in the first place, this conflict has not neen a battle between Roman Catholics and Protestants. France is a Roman Catholic nation. There are thirty-six doman Catholics to one Protestant. If Protestants had attempted to carry breest. Roman Catholics to one Protestant. If Protestants had attempted to carry through this policy, they could have been overwhelmingly outvoted. The Jews likewise are few in number. This has been a battle of Catholics with Catholics, it is partly a battle between Catholics who have left the church and Catholics who are still in it; it is still more a battle between the Catholic monarchists and the Catholic republicans, between Catholics at Rome and those in France.

Secondly, this question, so far as it has been decided for France, has been decided by the French people through

the Pope, because every vestige of the is gone.

Has France repudiated a national debt? Upon what is the accusation based? Upon the assumption that the agreement to pay salaries in the concordat was to be perpetual. The article of the concordat reads: "The government assures a proper salary to the bishops and pastors whose dioceses may be included in the rearrangement." There was no contract as to how much should be paid or how long.

It has been said that Brance has actually done what the State of New York would do if it should selze and hold the property of Trinity Church. France has not assumed to-day in the new law the ownership of any buildings or churches which it has not owned for more than a hundred years under the concordat. In that document the Pope formally renounced on behalf of the clurch the title to the property acquired by the nation in the French Revolution.

The linguistic taken with reference to the case.

"The linguistic taken with reference has been decided for France, has been decided by the French people through their representatives in Parliament. On the other hand, the final Catholic policy has been decided by one man—the Pope at Rome. Again and again the principle involved has been referred to the French people in general elections. In suits, of the property of th politics and the number and tendencies of French parties, the separation law For instance, the ancient churches, such as Notre Dame and the Oratorie, the of French parties, the separation law has been sustained by overwhelming votes. The Catholics, on the contrary, have been much divided. Speaking generally, the monarchists have opposed the bill; the republicans have sustained it. A group of twenty-three of the most eminent Catholics in France, among whom were Brunetlere, Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu and others of equal distingas Notre Dame and the Oratorie, the former a Catholic and the latter a Processant house of worship, belong to the French government. For a hundred years France has allowed these religious bodies to use them. The new law does not confiscate them; it simply reaffirms the title to them which was declared in the concordat. Nor has the State on fiscated any church buildings erected since the concordat and built by the individual offerings of plous Catholics. The law does not raise the question of their title. When there is any doubt on this point, it leaves the decision to the courts. tion in letters and law, in a letter over tion in letters and law, in a letter over their own signatures, addressed the bishops of France, and, while depre-cating the character and spirit of the law, urged the bishops to accept it and to organize under it. The fact that a number of eminent Catholic laymen should venture to influence the bishops in a matter of national importance made them the subjects of violent attack from the ultramontane organs;

with reference to other property, rea-and personal, now held by the Catholic, Protestant, or Jewish churches, it re-quiries that an inventory shall be taken of the same, and that it shall be legally held by associations or trustees formed from the representatives of these bodies. The lew reads: "Conforming to the The law reads: "Conforming to the regulations of the general organization of the religious worship of which they or the religious worship or which they propose to assure the exercise." The twenty-three eminent Catholics whose address to the bishops has aiready been referred to laid great stress upon this; they pointed out that the Pope had "the power to outline what are the general laws of exercitation for a Catholic association." They completely inswered the objection that such an as answered the objection that such an association must be composed only of
laymen, the rock of offense to the Pontift.
These eminent Catholics showed conclusively that the object of the law was
to prevent non-religious associations
from getting possession of the churches;
they declare, "We are not hindered by
the law of sengration from heliaving they declare, "We are not hindered by the law of separation from believing what we choose, nor from practicing what we believe;" the heirarchy repoint out the disastrous results of no organizing under the law.
The asperity of the discussion, and

A writer in the Catholic World, of New York, describing the situation before the Pope's decision, says: "The lay Catholics of France were then di-vided into two camps: on the one side there were those who were called 'sub-missionists,' and on the other the advo-cates of resistance. The hierarchy and the clergy were equally divided." "So long as the Holy See had made no defi-nite pronouncement concerning the policy long as the Holy See had made no defi-nite pronouncement concerning the policy which French Catholics ought to adopt, they were very much divided on the question, but unanimity instantly reigned on the day when Pope Plus X. formally indicated a definite policy."

This unanimity is not the unanimity of conviction, but of obedience. It is the unanimity with which soldiers obey a general even when they know he is wrong. A distinguished prelate of the Catholic Church in this country has pub-licly said that if Leo XIII. had been in cals to affront the dignity of the Pope and the Catholic Church, and even to scoff at religion itself, are greatly to be a prudent measure in the law intro-duced at the demand of the conserva-It is to the credit of the grea majority of Catholics, however, that the he enforcement of the law; they do not guided by a small clique at Rome. It is not alone American Protestants who doubt the wisdem of governing a church so that the ripest conviction of its most affect its underlying principle. We have shown what France has not

done. It is not difficult to understand what it has done. Omitting all unnecessary and minor details of the law. France

so that the ripest conviction of its most seminent men, both lay and clerical, is set aside by the edict of one man in a foreign land; many French Catholics have left the church because they cannot be loyal to an authority that does not command their convictions. They refuse to accept the formula of M. Brunetiers to obey the Pope in the dark if they cannot obey him in the light. The most pathetic aspect of the religious situation in France is not itue to the not closed the churches; it it due to the fact that thousands on thousands of Catholics have left the church because disposition of the given the religions to the dark with the state will retain the title to the catholics have left the church because disposition of the different religions. Tact that thousands on thousands of Catholics have left the church because they decline longer to accept its dogmas or its authority. They are orphaned Catholics without a religious bome. They cannot be recalled by decrees or anathemas.

Catholics, both regular and nominal, in France may concede the right of the Pope to decree as to vestments and doctrines, and to decided questions that are purely religious; but a majority of the 36,000,000 of Catholics have decided that they will not longer maintain a lit; that it shall freely place these at the disposition of the different sects shall be held by their shall be salaried or supported by the state; that the reduction of saarles now part of the salaries of religion to clerical offices, but they are restored to all their political rights.

# **AMUSEMENTS**

Academy-Lillian Russell in "The But Bliou-"Fantasma." Bostock's-Wild Animal Show Idlewood-Skating Rink.

Beaulieu and others of equal distinct

from the ultramontane organs;

they were dubbed "green cardinals," because so many of the signers were

green palm of the French Academy. The bishops, however, were not uninfluenced by this appeal. Some of them, like the Archbishop of Rouen, had independently upheld the law. It is probable that in the Assembly of Bishops, by a large majority, a decision was reached in favor of organizing under the new law. Thus if the question for the Catholic.

Thus if the question for the Catholic Thurch in France could have been de-

he papal chair the deadlock would no mave occurred. Another Catholic equal-

act that thousands on thousands of Catholics have left the church because

privileged to

Miss Lillian Russell, in her new play, "The Butterfly," has been highly praised by the Philadelphia critics during the last fortnight. Miss Russell, it is declared, was never more beautiful than at the present time, and the gowns she will wear in "The Butterfly" will be a source of delight to the feminine portion of her audience at the Academy of Music to-night. The new comedy was written by Kellett Chambers, and it affords two and a half hours of continuous fun. The action is rapid-fire, and the fun never Miss Lillian Russell, in her new play

Rheumatics, Rejoice! 100,384 Your sufferings will be MULLER'S FAMOUS FREGORIFTION 100,1841 worth to you when cared as many bundreds of dollars. It's the only REAL CURE for Rheumalism and Gout — any age or condition. CURES BEAUSE IT MUST. It's a medicine doug things since 1601. Insist on Muller's. At druggists, 720, bottle. Booklet mailed dive. WM. H. MULLER, University Place, New York. flags, once the unfolding of the complica-tions of the plot begins. The company includes Eugene Ormonde, who is so well known here through his engagements with the Fawcett Stock Company. Man-ager Wise wishes to announce that the curtain will rise to-night at 8 P. M. sharp. . . .

The first act of "The Shepherd King" The first act of "The Shepherd King" shows the primitive home of Jesse, father of David, on the hills of Judea, near Bothlehem. To him comes Prince Jonathan, accompanied by his sister, Michal, and his swite, to invite David, whose fame has spread over the hills, to come before his father and sing and play for him. From this motive the ettire subsequent movement in the play is taken, and incident after incident is followed with remarkable fidelity. "The Shepherd King" will be at the Academy January 14th, 18th and 16th.

Richmonders in New York. Richmonders in New York.
The following Richmond people were registered at New York hotels to-day: Wuldorf, I. A. Briggs, L. Mather: Fifth Avenue, W. B. Bradley and wife: Breslin, R. H. Meade, M. L. Hofhelmer; Herald Square, C. P. B. Burgwyn; Cumberland, L. Morris, J. W. Lyle, Grand, J. S. Morris, and wife; J. H. Wilkinson, D. S. Harwood, W. S. Robertson; Hoffman, R. P. Henry; St. Denis, S. S. Mitchell; Broadway Central L. Lovenstein; Imperial, H. L. Bmith; Grand Union, C. J. King; Hotel Astor, W. F. Smith,

## People Seen in Public Places

Colonel L. W. Lane, Jr., of Williams-burg, State Hospital Commissioner, spent yesterday in Richmond and will leave thig morning for Staunton, where he will at-tend a meeting of the Western State tend a meeting Hospital Board.

tend a meeting of the Western State Hospital Board.
Colonel Lane, who is by virtue of his office chalrman of the General State Hospital Board, and who has, therefore, figured conspicuously in the action of that body, with reference to the removat of Dr. Foster from ehe position of Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital, is of opinion that final results will be in keepins with the board's original action. "The members of the general board," he said, when seen last night, "had been in possession of the evidence before the committee for nearly a month before action was taken. In the meantime a committee was named to more closely study this evidence, and to report to the board upon that report, and the knowledge had by the members, the board acted, and I don't understand why the deposed officers should desire further time, when it cannot appear at all likely that final action will be different from that originally taken with reference to is gone.

Has France repudiated a national that originally taken with reference to the case.

At Murphy's.

Hon. Richard Evelyn Byrå, of Winchester, chairman of the legislative committee named to inquire into the prices
paid for school books in Virginia, returned to the city last night to sit with
his colleagues when their work is resumed to-day.

Mr. Byrd is turning a good deal of his
attention of late to the newspaper business. He recently acquired a competative journal in his own city and established a daily, and now he has bought
out a plant in Martinsburg, W. Va., which
is only twenty-two miles from Winchester, and in one of the most prosperous
sections of the State.

Mr. Byrd's new paper will be an afternoon daily, and he will give it some personal attention until its policies becomewell established.

Hon. S. Gordon Cumming, of Hampton, and Hon. Alfred P. Thom. of Washington, D. C., are among the prominent guests at the Richmond.

Mr. Cumming is here to attend to some legal matters, and Mr. Thom has some business before the State Corporation. Commission to-day in connection with the Manassas branch of the Southern Railway, for which he is counsel. Hon. W. H. Tomney, formerly a mem-ber of the House from Washington county, but now prominently connected with the Reanoke Times, is in the city on

Mr. Wyndham B. Robertson, a prominent business man and Democratic len of Washington county, is in the city.

Major Richard V. Gaines, of Mossingford, Charlotte county, is at Murphy's.
The distinguished veteran of the Civil
War, is still active for a man of his
years, and he discussed various topics
with his friends in a most interesting

manner last night.
Major Gaines is a man of wide learning, and has always taken the deepest interest in the public affairs of his State.

interest in the public affairs of his State.

"Buster Brown," representing the Brown Shoe Company, of St. Louis, who has been here for several days, left last night for Bluefield, W. Va., where he goes on business for his house.

"Buster," with his dog "Tige," had the guests at the Jefferson, where he was stopping, deeply interested in his movements about the lobby last night. The children went into ectasies over the diminutive, flaxen-haired man in his "Buster Brown" make-up, and they kept close to him as he strutted about the lobby chatting personally just before leaving for his train. He had "Tige" smoking a pipe, and this created great interest.

"You say "Tige" really smokes?" was asked.

"Oh, yes," was the characteristic reply.
"Tige does a little of most every thing."

"Are you the real Buster Brown?" an-"It is so said and accepted," he ob-"It is so said and accepted and made served, as he chained "Tige" and made way for the 'bus, which awaited him at the main entrance of the hotel.

"Buster Brown" is on an advertising

tour for his employers in the Southern States at this time, and this was the oc-casion of his present stopover in Rich-Mr. C. B. Maddox, of Gordonsville, one Mr. C. B. Maddox, of Gordonsville, one of the most popular and widely known traveling men in Virginia, is at Murphy's, being in Richmond looking after business for his house. The portly and jovial knight of the grip has fully recovered from a recent attack of sickness, and appeared in his usual good health and spirits, as he exchanged greetings with friends in the lobby last night.

Mr. E. R. Williams, who is prominently connected with the large state industry at Arvonia, Buckingham county, is here on business, and is registered at Murphy's.

Some of the Virginians at the Jefferson are O. B. Barker, Lynchburg; W. Craig, Petersburg; T. U. Dudley, Jr., Loudoun county.

Among the Virginians registered at the Richmond are Mr. C. Mason Smith and wife, University of Virginia, and/Mr. J. M. Owens, of Lynchburg.

State Senator W. W. Sale, of Norfolk city, was a caller at the Capitol yesterday,

Conserve the Forests.

A lumber operator in this city has bought an immense tract of land in Virbought an immense tract of land in Virginia, from which experts tell him, he can out 200,000,000 feet of lumber. No doubt much of it is mature, and ought to be cut. But it would be fortunate for Virginia if her statutes provided, as they do in Prussia, that for every tree cut down six must be planted to take its place.—New York World.

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